

REMARKS

Figure 1 now shows the inner and outer bodies and the gap between them. Figure 2 shows the undulating pattern referred to in the specification without addition of new matter. The Examiner is requested to approve the revised one sheet of drawings as overcoming the objections to the drawings. The informalities noted in the specification and claims in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Office Action have all been addressed in the manner suggested by the Examiner, again without the addition of new matter.

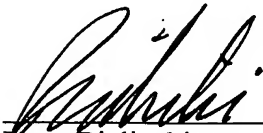
The Examiner rejected Claim 1 as obvious using McEver combined with Vanderford Jr. Claim 1 has been clarified as to the structure of the backup ring by adding to it the fact that the ends of the backup ring loop toward each other to create a gripping engagement with said body under a residual force upon initial mounting to the body. Claim 3 was cancelled as being redundant. In McEver, Figure 2 shows the position of the legs 56a and 56b before the seal is energized by pushing it down ramp 54. The legs diverge from each other and at best move closer to being parallel after the seal reaches the energized position in Figure 3. Vanderford is used by the Examiner for the feature of the bend 112. This reference also has diverging legs such as 84 and 86. The present invention as claimed in Claim 1 has ends of the backup ring looping toward each other to grip the body with a residual force upon initial mounting. Neither reference has or even suggests the benefit of this feature. The Examiner has not cited to any structure within these two references to support his conclusion that such a feature is present or even

suggested by these references that teach away from ends that loop toward each other on assembly.

Claims 4 and 5 have been combined and clarified and written as an independent claim 5. The Examiner adds the citation of Kilmoyer to the first two references cited against claim 1. The Examiner relies on the thickness of ring 46 being more than the groove 56 that holds it and similarly with ring 48 being thicker than the groove 58 that holds it. The cross section of the ring being greater than the cross section of the groove associated with it is done so that on assembly there is a force exerted on the seal body from the surrounding annular walls to maintain sealing contact. This is a far cry from what is being claimed in claim 5. In claim 5, the circumference of said first ring differs from the circumference of the first groove so as to apply a net radial force to said body in a direction substantially perpendicular to said longitudinal axis. This phenomenon is independent of whether the ring extends outside its holding groove. In Kilmoyer the cross section of the ring exceeds the cross section of the groove. That is all that this reference discloses. It says nothing of creating a residual radial force from the assembly of the ring to the groove. Radial forces in Kilmoyer are stated to occur after the seal is energized into a surrounding annular space. Claim 19 is distinguishable from the combination that includes Kilmoyer for the same reason.

All the claims are now submitted to be in allowable condition.

Respectfully submitted,

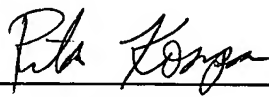


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Rita Kompa